

BOARD OF CONTROL GIVES OUT REPORT

FINDINGS IN GENEVA SCHOOL INVESTIGATION

SAYS IT WAS MISLED BY FORMER SUPERINTENDENT

Retiring Members of Board Make Public Conclusions on Which They Based Request for Resignation of Miss McMahon—Still Apart on Financial Settlement.

Lincoln.—In closing up its accounts with Miss Lydia J. McMahon, former superintendent of the Geneva Industrial School for girls, the State Board of Control adopted findings in the matter of the hearing asked for by Miss McMahon in the controversy between herself and the board in 1918 which terminated in the request for her resignation. The findings, adopted under date of April 29, were deemed unnecessary until the legislative investigating committee severely criticized the board for not doing so. July 1, the membership of the board changes by the retirement of E. O. Mayfield of Omaha, and Henry Gerdes of Falls City.

There was a difference of opinion between the board and Miss McMahon in regard to finances. The board alleged she owed the state \$188.57, mostly for hogs sold which the board says were not accounted for on the books of the institution. There was some salary due Miss McMahon, and in addition the board agreed to pay for some rugs which she said she paid for with her own funds. The board agreed to pay for these rugs if they were to remain at the institution. On the rugs and salary the board allows her \$153.24, leaving a balance of \$35.33 due the state. This statement of account and offer of settlement will be submitted by the board to Miss McMahon's attorney.

The following is the financial statement of the board:

Debit items as follows:	
May 16, 1914, Error in report.....	\$.05
May 16, 1914, 6 hogs sold, not reported.....	112.20
June 16, 1914, 1 hog sold, not reported.....	28.59
Mar. 29, 1914, item allowed.....	14.10
Apr. 13, 1915, hog sold by Murray, not reported.....	.01
Oct. 8, 1915, error.....	.01
Oct. 8, 1915, item allowed.....	152.24
Jan. 4, 1916, item allowed.....	23.21
Mar. 6, 1916, hog sold not reported.....	23.21
Feb. 15, 1917, item allowed.....	152.24
Apr. 30, 1917, error in report.....	.60
Total.....	153.57
Credit items as follows:	
Salary of Supt. Feb. 1 to 24, 1918, inclusive.....	107.14
Dec. 4, 1918, 4 Bundahr rugs, small.....	23.50
4 fiber porch rugs, 2 large, 2 small.....	23.50
Total.....	154.14
Balance yet due the state.....	35.33

The findings of the board in the matter of the McMahon hearing are as follows:

"At the request of the former superintendent, Lydia J. McMahon, a hearing and investigation as to her administration of the affairs of the institution under her charge was had and testimony submitted as called for by the board and also by Miss McMahon. Prior to such investigation, Miss McMahon having resigned as such superintendent and her successor having been appointed, the board could make no order nor reach any conclusion with respect to her tenure of office but only make a general finding as to conclusions it reached with respect to the facts as developed by the investigation. No formal finding has heretofore been made nor has the testimony been transcribed and reduced to long-hand as the same would involve, in the judgment of the board, an unnecessary outlay of money which would be required if the testimony was thus transcribed. A majority of the board was present and heard all of the testimony taken and examined all documentary evidence, writings, etc., which were presented and considered.

"The board finds generally that the former superintendent had by her action as such superintendent, in several different aspects, acted in such a way as to militate against the best success in the management of the institution and in such a way as to justify and make necessary for the good of the institution the severance of her relation as such superintendent more particularly as follows:

"(a) As to the immoral acts shown to have existed between the musical instructor and one of the employes, formerly an inmate of the institution, the course pursued by the superintendent in respect to such matter and especially her failure to promptly advise the board of the situation was highly detrimental to the best interests of the institution, and its welfare, and greatly weakened its reputation and ability to do effective work among the people generally and was such a breach of confidence and co-operation with the board as to pre-

SET TENTATIVE DATE FOR SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE CALL

Governor McKelvie Will Probably Convene Law Makers on July 21

Lincoln.—When questioned in regard to the proposed special session of the legislature for the ratification of the suffrage amendment, Governor McKelvie said: "I will probably call the legislature in special session July 21. I am undecided as to what subjects shall be included in the call for a special session. I do not care to make a statement until I have fully determined what shall be included in the call. My principal reason for selecting July 21 is that many members of the legislature desire to be candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in December."

The attorney general had ruled that members of the legislature are not eligible to be candidates for the constitutional convention but that they must resign from the legislature to be in a position to run for the office of delegate. Recently the attorney general's department modified its opinion by holding that legislators need not resign until they take their seats in the convention, that they are eligible to run for delegate without resigning. The governor desires to call the session of the legislature in time to permit legislators to serve in the special session and then if they care to become candidates for the convention to do so.

There will be nothing in the call in the nature of a request for the special session to appropriate funds for a library or judiciary building. The capitol commission is unanimously of the opinion that there should be a separate building for the state library, supreme court and attorney general, but it is of the opinion a request for an appropriation should not be in the call for a special session.

The governor said some people had asked him to include in the call for a special session the passage of a law for the appointment of a commission to deal in some way with profiteering in food and other supplies, either with power to act or power to do what it can by a publicity propaganda showing prices paid to producers, middlemen and retailers.

cordial co-operation and harmonious action in the future, rendering the further usefulness of the superintendent as highly improbable, if not impossible.

"(b) It was further found that in the matter of conducting the institution along business lines and in an economic manner the board did not receive the help, encouragement, and co-operation from the superintendent that it should have received, and for that reason was unable to succeed as well as otherwise it could have done and as is done in institutions generally in pursuing a policy of strict economy in the way of expenditures for the support of the institution.

"(c) The board further finds that it was misled and deceived as to the methods of punishment resorted to for violation of rules, misconduct, etc., and that methods of punishment were resorted to that were more severe than the situation justified; that such punishment was frequently left to the discretion and judgment of employes having in charge those so punished; and that while the rules required a report of all such punishments, the nature of the same and the reasons to be promptly reported on report cards prepared especially for this purpose, there was complete failure to observe this rule save in two instances where the punishment was light in its character and regarding which no exceptions could be taken, while in many other instances where there was severe and unusual punishment inflicted no report of the same was ever given the board, but on the contrary it was led to believe that corporal punishment was not engaged in and that it was not found necessary to report to it, save in the two exceptional cases referred to.

"(d) That the best interests of the institution were subserved by the resignation of the superintendent and that no further or different order or conclusion is, under the circumstances, required."

Dr. Orr Appointed

Lincoln.—The board of control appointed Dr. H. W. Orr of Lincoln chief surgeon of the state orthopedic hospital in place of Mr. McKinnon, resigned. Dr. Orr was formerly superintendent of the hospital. He left the service of the state to do surgical work with the English army and had just returned from England. When Dr. McKinnon was appointed it was agreed that he should serve until the close of the war. Dr. B. F. Finkle remains superintendent of the orthopedic hospital.

Western Interior Branch

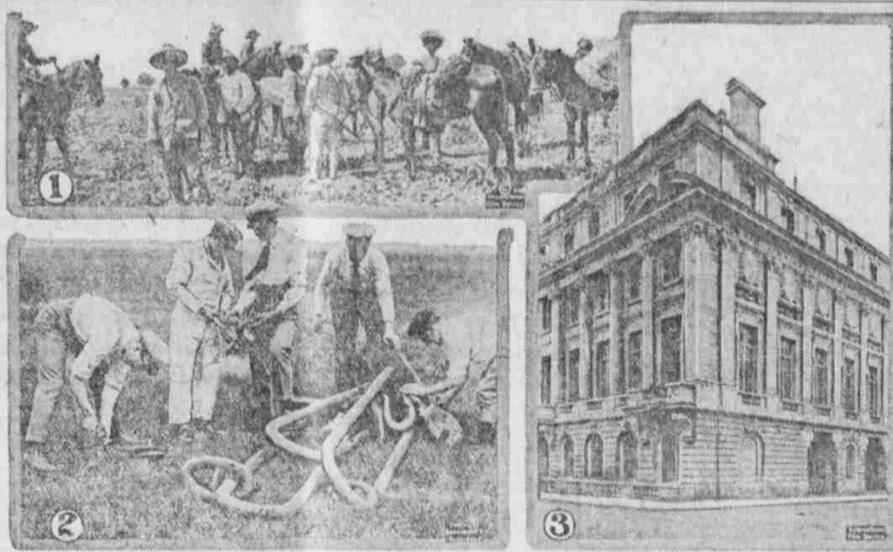
Washington.—Establishment of a branch of the interior department in some western state with several of the department's bureaus removed there from Washington was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Mays, democrat of Utah. His measure would appropriate \$1,000,000 for the branch headquarters, which would house the general land office, the geological survey, the bureau of mines, the reclamation service, the Indian bureau and the national park and forest services.

Pay Liquor Tax for 1920

Chicago.—Eighty saloon keepers and ten wholesale liquor dealers have paid the internal revenue tax for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, just as though prohibition had never been heard of.

Will Stay Till Peace is Signed

Coblenz.—The three American divisions which were concentrated east of the Rhine in the American bridge head area will remain there until the peace treaty is actually signed.



1—First photograph of Villista prisoners taken by United States troops in Mexico. 2—Men of the British royal air forces at work on the moorings on Roosevelt field, Mineola, L. I. for the great British dirigible R-34, which was scheduled to make the trip across the Atlantic. 3—Sunderland House, London, the seat of the League of Nations committee until permanent headquarters are established in Geneva, Switzerland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles Brings the World War to a Close.

HUNS ARE RECALTRANT

Bloody Rioting in Berlin and Hamburg — Strong Indications of a Military Counter-Revolution — "Free Ireland" Agitation Increasing in United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The peace treaty with Germany was signed Saturday, June 28, and the world war officially came to a close just five years to a day after the event that precipitated the mighty conflict, the assassination of the Austrian grand duke at Sarajevo. The ceremony was performed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles with a stately dignity befitting the most notable event of the kind in all history. After the representatives of the allied and associated powers had taken their places in the hall and the privileged spectators were in their seats, the German delegates, Mueller, Lohner and Bell, were ushered in. M. Clemenceau, without making a speech, declared the meeting open and, as president of the peace conference, first signed the treaty. President Wilson next attached his name and Premier Lloyd George came next. One hundred and sixteen other representatives of nations opposed to Germany then signed the document, and last of all the German delegates were called up to attach their names. The entire ceremony took several hours.

Gustav Bauer, having succeeded Scheidemann as premier, urged the Germans to abide by the vote of the national assembly, accept the peace terms and endeavor to carry them out and to try to hold the country together. At the same time, in fiery words, he denounced the treaty "this mockery of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world." His words were echoed by the Hun press and the Hun orators, and many were the open assertions that Germany accepted the treaty only under compulsion, looking on it as another "crap of paper," and awaiting only the chance to violate it and to get revenge.

All week the Hun government sought for someone who would consent to be the "goat" and attach his name to the pact. First Haniel von Haimhausen, secretary of the peace delegation, was selected, but he was too unimportant to suit the allies, and so he declined. Finally Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister; Herr Lohner and Doctor Bell, minister of colonies, were named to sign the treaty and accepted the unthankful task, promising to be in Versailles by Saturday morning.

It fell to the lot of Haimhausen to notify M. Clemenceau formally of the decision of the government to accept the treaty, and in the course of his note he remarked with unconscious humor "No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people"—as if anything could touch a thing so illusive, not to say nonexistent.

If there were such a thing as German honor, the violence of the Germans themselves would have touched it twice the other day. First, when the crews of the surrendered war ships sank them in Scapa Flow, and, second, when a mob took from a museum and burned the captured French flags of 1871 which Germany was pledged to return to France. In these acts they are accused of violating both the armistice and the treaty and will be called to account. Also, the allies, or at least the French, will demand reparation for the destruction of the war vessels. The surrender of

those vessels was part of the price paid by Germany for the armistice, and in sinking them the Germans deliberately stole that which they had paid. The fact that they apparently settled what might have developed into a dispute among the allied nations as to the disposition of the ships does not mitigate the crime. The flag incident, small in itself, was characteristic of the low-minded Hun.

The recalcitrant spirit of the Germans exhibited itself in various ways during the week, and the several factions took advantage of the conditions each in its own manner. The radicals and the mobs that always support them turned Berlin into a Bedlam, rioting and plundering and fighting the troops that were sent to suppress them. Shops were pillaged and citizens robbed by armed bands of marauders, while agitators incited them to further outrages. At last accounts the battle was still going on and barricades had been erected in the streets. In Hamburg, too, there were bloody riots in which many persons were killed. Representatives of the industrial councils seized the political and military power there, but Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck was sent with strong forces to restore order.

In military circles in Berlin it was asserted that as soon as a real communist revolt was started there would be a counter-revolution. The junkers and militarists everywhere were laying plans to regain control of the country on the expected early fall of the present government, and there was a story that Hindenburg was to be the leader of an independent Prussia that would defy the allies and the rest of Germany. The Poles intercepted messages that revealed a plot to reopen the war on the eastern front with the secret support of the government at Berlin. The peace conference thought this of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of a note to President Ebert warning him that his government would be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen and East and West Prussia.

The bluff that Germany would "go bolshevik" if not treated leniently is no longer heard. Much greater is the probability that she will revert to her natural condition of autocracy and, stewing in the bitterness of her defeat, devote herself to schemes of revenge.

On Thursday the report reached Paris that the former crown prince had escaped from Holland and entered Germany with members of his staff. This was officially denied by the Dutch government. There was also a report that the former kaiser intends to return to Germany in the near future. The sentiment in Germany in favor of William has revived markedly, but there is little fear that the reactionary elements will rally around his unpopular eldest son.

If the civilized nations of the world have learned their lesson, they will take the advice of Clemenceau: "Be careful; keep your powder dry." Incidentally, the "Tiger" having seen the day for which he has waited forty-nine years, has announced his early retirement to private life. He has greatly accomplished a great task.

Austria will follow Germany's lead and accept the terms imposed on it, and Italy's new government, headed by Nitti, has given assurance of its adherence to the treaty prepared. Dispatches from Vienna said a political rapprochement was materializing between Italy and Austria, especially concerning Tyrol. At home Nitti is having a hard row to hoe, his political opponents, especially the nationalists headed by D'Annunzio, attacking him fiercely for his attitude on the Adriatic question.

Bulgaria remains to be dealt with, and so does Turkey. The latter has not helped her cause any by her recent actions. Strong bodies of Turkish soldiery have attacked the Greek forces in Asia Minor and forced them back toward the coast. Of course Greece has made protest, and so far as is known the Turks have not explained their action.

Slowly changing sentiment in the United States senate has caused the

opponents of the League of Nations in that body almost to abandon hope of its defeat, but enough of them still demand the amendment of the covenant to prevent its ratification as it stands. Senator Borah is unrelenting in his fight against both the covenant and the treaty, attacking them on every occasion. In talking against the proposed American army of 400,000 men he said the league covenant offers no hope of disarmament, but instead makes certain an era of the greatest armaments the world has ever seen. The senate passed this bill which carries an army appropriation of \$888,000,000. The bill as passed by the house provided for 300,000 men and appropriated \$718,000,000. The house majority in opposing the larger temporary army is seeking to hasten the entire reorganization of the army and the adoption of a permanent military policy. The naval bill presented to the senate also is larger than that passed by the house, carrying an appropriation of \$646,272,000 and increasing the personnel to 191,000 men.

Plans for President Wilson's speech-making tour in support of the treaty and League of Nations covenant are not yet completed, but it is said he certainly will go as far as to the Pacific coast. His return to America will not be much longer delayed, and as soon as he has spoken in Washington and New York he will start on his trip. The opposition senators also are arranging tours in which, it is understood, they will both precede and follow the president.

The agitation in this country in behalf of "Free Ireland" is increasing, and the movement has reached such proportions that it cannot be ignored. The propaganda is carried on energetically and openly and the government could not do anything to check it if it would. Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish Republic," who has been in America for several weeks visiting Washington and other cities, has emerged from his privacy and is publicly working for the independence of his country and arranging for a bond issue of \$5,000,000. He gave out the text of a letter his "government" sent to the peace conference warning it that Ireland would not be bound by any treaty signed in its behalf by English commissioners. His main purpose in coming to the United States is to compel our government, by force of public opinion, to recognize officially the Irish republic. In the senate he has a number of supporters who assert the principle of self-determination should apply to such countries as Ireland, India, Egypt and Korea as well as to the countries of central Europe. At least, they declare, these people should have the chance to present their claims to independence to the peace conference. The American peace delegation was taken to task for not complying with the resolution of the senate requesting the president to procure a hearing for the Irish representatives.

The great sympathy strike in Winnipeg came to an end Thursday, being called off by the strike committee. The terms of settlement were left to a government commission. On the whole the strike was a failure.

Chicago and New York both had serious and embarrassing labor troubles last week. In the former city the street cleaners, garbage and ash handlers and job foremen and the teamsters and chauffeurs working for the city and on city jobs went on strike, and many other city employees made demands for more pay. In New York a strike of teamsters almost deprived the city of its supply of vegetables and fruits.

An interesting innovation was the organization of a labor union of navy officers, begun in the Atlantic fleet, for the purpose of obtaining increased pay and other concessions from the government. It is planned to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and to extend the union to include the Pacific fleet and the European and Asiatic squadrons. A clause in the navy regulations virtually forbids the formation of such organizations, but the facts that their pay has not been increased since 1908 and that the commutation of quarters to officers at sea now is in danger of being cut off apparently have made the officers defiant of the rule.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE BIRDS TALK.

"Wick, waw, wick, waw, waw, waw, waw," shrieked the bird of paradise and the lesser bird of paradise made exactly the same noise.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Heron from her cage.

"You ask, what is it, do you?" answered the bird of paradise.

"I do," said Mrs. Heron.

"Then I will tell you," said the bird of paradise. "We just saw two people go by and as they went by one said: 'Oh, don't you wish you could have that bird of paradise for your hat? Either of them would do beautifully.'"

"Oh," continued the bird of paradise, "it made me sad. But I was thankful that I was in the zoo. I love the air and I love freedom and I love my wild home and everything that goes with it, but here I am safe, safe and oh, how people have gone after my family of late."

"They've always gone after my family," said Mrs. Heron sadly.

"That's so," the bird of paradise answered, and the lesser bird of paradise nodded.

"You see," continued the bird of paradise, "we've become fashionable lately. In fact, we've become very scarce because so many of us have been killed. Of course, we don't get our long and perfect plumage until we are five years old. But we are beautiful birds; we can't help but admit it, though we're sometimes very, very sorry we're beautiful."

"We have wonderful feathers—brownish, reddish, tannish feathers; our throats are of soft black and green feathers, our eyes are soft and yellow and our heads and beaks are yellow, though our beaks are edged with black and also shaded with blue and gray."

"But it's our long plume feathers, our wavy, beautiful feathers that people like—ladies like to wear them in their hats, and while my neighbor, the lesser bird of paradise, isn't as perfectly marked as my family is, and though our feathers are lovelier, her family is beautiful, too, and they've gone after them."

"Oh," said Mrs. Heron, "that is too dreadful. 'But do they go after you any special time? Is there some month perhaps when you're not so much on your guard and they can get you more easily?'"

"Yes," said the bird of paradise, "there is. When we're mating, when we're dancing in the trees, dancing and chirping and shrieking with delight, then the men with their arrows shoot up at us because we're not paying any attention."

"We're gay then, gay and glad, but alas! they kill us for ladies' hats. They take us when we're joyous and merry and happy, for trimming for hats which can't talk and which can't have little birdlings. Oh, it's terrible!"

"I should say it is," said the lesser bird of paradise. "They wait until we're really happy and gay, when we have our mates and are having happy dancing parties in the trees and when we're chirping and whispering secrets to each other about the little birdlings we're going to have later on—then it is that they shoot us down!"

"And all for hats," said the bird of paradise. "Yes, at least we're safe in the zoo; but, oh, the people who go by and say that they would like to



When We're Whispering Secrets.

have us on their hats! But the keeper is telling everyone he hears make such a speech about the sorrow which has come to our families because of fashions. And if they don't look out there'll be no more of us left."

"It's something I can't understand," said Mrs. Heron. "You know, I'm of the family known as the Snowy Herons. That is because my feathers are white, and they're called egrettes. People like to wear them on their hats; women, yes, mothers of boys and girls, for, listen, birds of paradise."

There was a hush in the bird house of the zoo and the heron began to speak.

"They go after you when you're mating, but they go after me and my friends and cousins when our little ones are born and can't even feed themselves. We moult in the autumn and are beautiful all through the winter, but in April, when we have our little birdlings we're not so much on our guard. We mean to be, but can't help thinking only of our children. We have to be quiet and watch over them and feed them. Then it is that we are killed. But here we are safe, safe."

Uncle Eben

"Hope foh de best," said Uncle Eben, "but don't be greedy an' try to grab it all foh yohsef."